The E. & G. GURNEY CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Stoves, Ranges

Hollow Ware

Parlor Coal Grates

Hot-Hir Furnaces

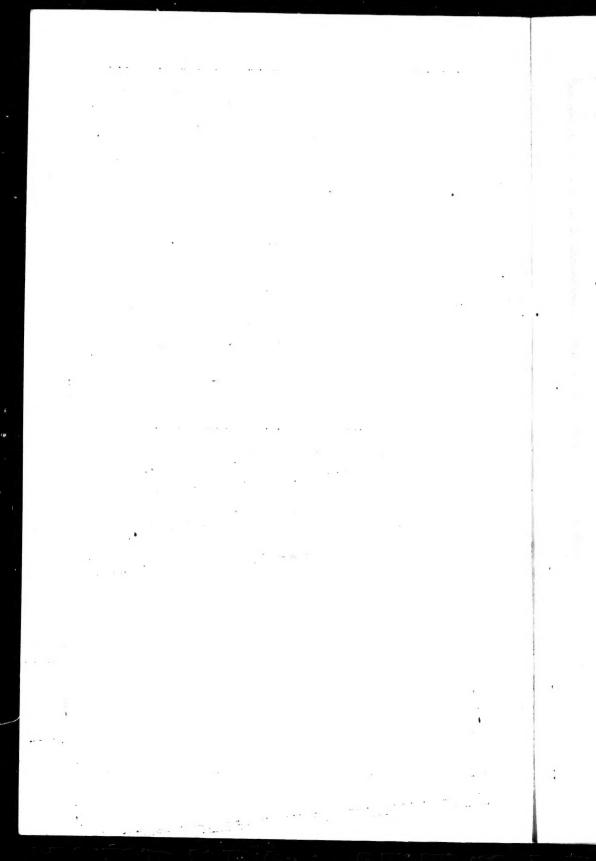
Hot-Air Registers
Thimble Skeins, Barn-Door Rollers, Etc.

MAMILTON

TORONTO MONTEFAL

WINNIPEG

SPECTATOR PRINTING COMPANY, HAMILTON, ONT.



THE E. of C. URNEY CO.

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HOT AIR FURNACES

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Thimble Skeins, Barn Door Rollers, Etc.

Hamilton
Toronto Montreal
Winnipeg

THE SPECTATOR PRINTING COMPANY

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

The E.&C. Curney Co.

AIR FURNACES, we would ask that you carefully note the many points in construction upon which we base our claims of excellence and superiority for the "HARRIS," all of which will be established and confirmed by an examination of the Furnace.

We introduced the "HARRIS" Furnace to the Canadian public in 1871, and it has successfully passed the severe tests of the twelve past winters; and while the quality of warm air supplied has been generally satisfactory, and one of the chief merits of the apparatus, its tremendous heating capacity has been demonstrated in a most gratifying manner; and its satisfactory operation, combined with ease of management, has established for it a reputation for excellence not yet attained by any similar apparatus.

We manufacture a very full line of both Wood and Coal Burners, adapted for heating any kind of building, and of which we give herein such illustrations, description and information as to capacity, etc., as will enable any one to comprehend its construction and operation, and intending purchasers to decide upon size necessary for their requirements.

We would also call attention to the extensive line of Hot Air Registers and Ventilators made by us, of which we give herewith sizes and prices; and we offer the goods with the assurance that in quality they are unsurpassed.

Respectfully.

The E. & C. Gurney Co.



(a) 1

Gurneys' "Harris" Hot Air Furnace

Is an improvement on any of the former Furnaces, as it has a larger radiating surface than any other; the Radiator being of the full diameter of the Furnace and containing a number of open pipes of large diameter, and the Dome being large and filled with large pipes, presents as much inside as outside surface for radiation.

The supply air passes directly through and over the Dome and Radiator, and over this extensive radiating surface, becoming thoroughly warmed. The heat is obtained from a large radiating surface moderately heated, so that the air is not burned or scorched, but comes into the room in a mild condition. No part of the Furnace can become red hot, so that it always gives a healthful heat.

ECONOMY IN FUEL

While we do not claim that we can heat a large house with a single hod of coal for twenty-four hours, yet we do claim a great economy in fuel from its construction and perfect combustion of the gases; and further, that we can obtain more heat from a given amount of fuel than can be produced by any other Furnaces.

The Dome above the Fire-Pot, when the Furnace is running, is filled with a single mass of flame, which continually strikes against the decreasing diameter of the Dome, giving off more heat than if the flame passed smoothly up the side of a perpendicular. This space between the burning fuel and the top of the Dome is also filled with burning gases, from which is obtained a continuous and intense heat by itself. As the top of the Dome is closed, the gases must ascend and be held there, as the only means of escape from the Dome is through hollow arms at its base, above which the gases will remain, and to aid in their combustion a current of fresh air is introduced into Dome over Fire-Pot through Slide in Feed Door—the Dome thus receiving the gases, after they are expelled from the coals, radiating inwardly as well as outwardly, intensifies the heat. By this retention very full combustion of the gases is secured, and thus is saved a vast amount of heat, which usually passes off into the chimney and is lost—and a consumption of the gases must lessen the amount of fuel otherwise required. The extensive inside radiation must also prove a considerable saving in the consumption of fuel.

GURNEYS' NEW "HARRIS" FURNACE will give

No GAS, DUST OR SMOKE

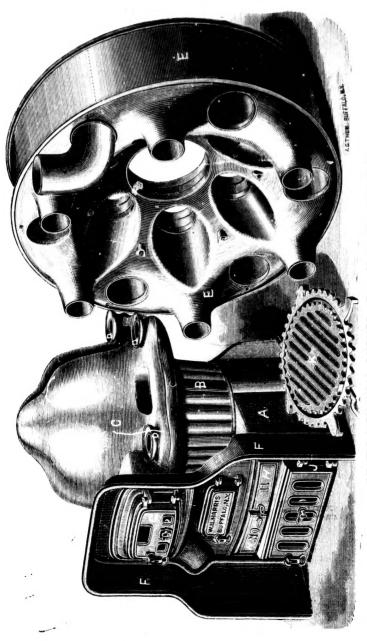
Through its Hot Air Pipes and Registers, as the gases arising from the combustion ascend to the top of the Dome, where they are held and consumed.

The smoke and any dust passing to the Chimney goes from the Dome through hollow arms into the Smoke Pipe.

The Dome is made in one solid casting, heavily corrugated.

The Joints are sand joints, and it is a perfect self-cleaner.

When the Grate is raked, the ashes and dust fall into the Ash Pit, which is perfectly air-tight, so that no dust can get into the Air Chamber, and all parts and joints are constructed specially with a view to uniform expansion and contraction, and where exposed to the fire are adapted to receive the flame.



STATIONARY COAL BURNER, Four Sizes. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11,

The Stationary Coal Burner

DESCRIPTION

The Ash Pit (A) is of heavy cast iron, and supports the Furnace.

The Fire Pot (B) is of heavy cast iron, and corrugated to allow for expansion and contraction, the diameter being greater at the top than at the bottom.

The Grate (K) when in position, is between the Ash Pit and Fire Pot, and being ANTI-CLINKER, can be cleansed with a poker or a slicer, with as much ease as an ordinary Base Burning Stove, and should not be shaken.

The Dome (C) rests upon the Fire Pot, is of cast iron, very heavy, and being cast in one piece (with no joints), there can be no escape of smoke or dust.

On the outside of Dome, near its bottom, are six openings at equal distances, over which hollow arms of Radiator fit, and through which the smoke and heat pass into Radiator, as has been explained; the products of combustion arise from the Fire Pot at once into top of Dome, where they are held and consumed.

The Expansion Rings (D) are placed over the arms of the Dome or receive the arms of the Radiator after they lock into those of the Dome. They are packed with sand, though really self-packers, and allow for expansion and contraction of the arms without breaking the joints.

The Radiator (E) is circular in form, and extends in diameter over the entire Furnace, and its very extensive radiating surface can be seen from the cut.

The construction warrants it a self-cleaner, as at its centre open pipe it is but four inches in thickness, from which to lower rim it has an angle of 45 deg., so that a temporary lodgment of soot or dust must run back into Fire Pot. Uniform distribution of the heat from the Dome into the Radiator is accomplished by the connecting arms.

On account of the arms being at equal distances, the Radiator can be adjusted to suit location of chimney.

The Front (F) is cast iron, and with its doors, is outside the brick-work.

The Feed Door (G).—Through this the fire is fed with coal by the cast iron shoot connecting it with the Dome. In it are two openings, filled with mica, and a slide through which air is admitted over the fire to assist in consuming the gases held in the top of the Dome.

The Ash Pit Door (J).—Through this the ashes are taken out, and with its slide open, gives draft to the fire.

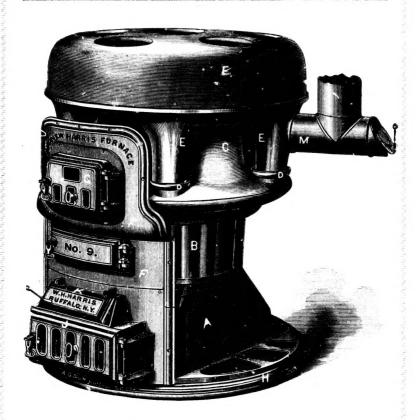
The Grate Doors (H), over the Ash Pit Door, open to Grate, through which poker is admitted to cleanse Grate.

A Man Hole Door is placed in the brick-work, through which access can be had to any part of the Furnace needing attention.

The Brick-work consists of a double wall, the outer square and the inner circular, with a dead air space of four inches where the two walls come nearest together. The inner wall being within 1½ inches of the sides of the Radiator, forces all the air directly upon the Furnace and up through the Radiator.

DIMENSIONS OF STATIONARY FURNACES

No.	8	 ٠	 Height,	4	feet	, 3	inches.	Diameter,	3	feet,	2 i	nches
								11				
11	10	 	 . 11	4		8	11	11	4	11	41/2	2 11
**	II	 	 	4		10	- 11		À		81/	4



Portable Coal Burner

To be encased in Galvanized Iron. Four Sizes. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10.

DIMENSIONS WITH CASINGS

No.	7	. Height,	5 f	eet	, 31/2	inches.	Diameter,	3	feet,	31/2	inches.
**	8	. 11	5	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$	**	"	3	**	6	**
11	9		5	**	11	11	**	4	**		
11	1001	. "	5	11	6	**	11	4	11	6	**
		No.	10	is	witho	ut Feet					

The Portable Coal Burner

DESCRIPTION

The Portable Furnaces are the same in principle as the Stationary, with but a slight difference in front, which is adjustable to Galvanized Iron Casings. They are very convenient for large School-rooms or Basements of Churches, into which the heat can be easily taken, by placing a small door in the Galvanized Iron Side.

A Ash Pit, B Fire Pot, C Dome, E Radiator, F Front, G Feed Door, H Bottom, 1 Ash Pit Door, K Doors Opening to Grate, M Smoke Pipe.

A Galvanized Iron Casing encloses and caps entire Heater.

The Hot Air Pipes are taken from the top, and the Damper in Smoke Pipe is as shown in cut.

Heating Capacity

PORTABLE and STATIONARY

No. 7 has 57 square feet of heating surface.

" 8 " 70 " " " " "

" 9 " 90 " " " "

" 10 " IOI " " "

No. 7 will heat a building containing 15,000 cubic feet of space.

128

We will be glad to furnish full information of size of Furnace required to heat any building, by giving us a diagram, with size of room to be warmed, plan of cellar, position and location of building, etc.

Size of Fire Pot

No. 7 has diameter of 181/2 inches and depth of 10 inches.

Proper Size of Coal to be Used

No. 7, Stove or Small Egg.

No. 9, Small Egg.

No. 11, Small or Large Egg.

The above according to the draft of the chimney; a weak draft requiring a larger size of coal.

Cold Air Boxes

DIMENSIONS

No. 7 should contain 300 square inches.

The boxes should have a slide with which to regulate the supply of air during severe storms or extreme cold weather. If a long box is necessary, the opening should be increased in proportion.

Repairs

These Furnaces are so set in musonry that every part can be reached for examination or repairs without removing any of the brick-work. Through the Man-Hole Door a man may enter and pass entirely around the Furnace inside. Should any large part need to be replaced, the iron front can be removed and any portion of the entire Furnace be taken out and put back again without disturbing any of the masonry. With proper care the "Harris" will run from five to eight years without needing any repairs, and then only the Grate or Fire Pot may need renewing. Should the fire be over-driven, and the Grate burned out sooner, it is very easily replaced by taking off two bolts from within the Water Door. The amount of repairs necessary may be judged by the fact that we have not yet made any repairs to Furnaces in constant use for the past five years.

Self-Cleaning

The "Harris" is practically a self-cleaner, as it cannot become dirty and clog up. There are no horizontal plates, flues or pipes to be filled with ashes and dirt, nor dampers to be stopped up. The construction is such that all the dirt must fall back into the Fire Pot and Ash Pit. Nothing can lodge in the Dome or its arms from its very shape. Neither can any soot or ashes remain in the Radiator, as at its centre open pipe it is in the large No. 11 but four inches in thickness, from which its bottom has an angle of 45° to the lower outer rim, so that any temporary lodgment of soot must run back through the arms into the Fire Pot.

Ease of Management

The Harris Furnace is so simple in construction as to be readily managed by the most inexperienced. The fire, by the aid of a Damper in the Smoke Pipe, is kept under perfect control continually, day and night.

The Grate being ANTI-CLINKER will Not Require Dumping, as all clinker, slag, slate or ashes can be removed with poker with but very little effort. Clean coal and proper size will insure a free-burning fire.

Simplicity

The construction is so entirely without complication, and the working so simple and plain, that anyone can at once comprehend it. Besides the usual openings in the doors there is but one damper with which to regulate the entire Furnace, and this is outside and very convenient.

This damper is most simple and effective, regulating the combustion without cooling the Furnace.

Even Temperature

The heat is obtained from a large radiating surface moderately heated, so that the air is not burned or scorched, but comes into the rooms in a mild and summer-like condition. No part of this Furnace can become red hot, except the Fire Pot, as in all other Furnaces, so we always have a pleasant and healthy heat. If it is thought desirable to have water evaporating into the heated air, the Water Tank should always contain plenty of water, as otherwise the heated pan and sediment from the water would affect the air unpleasantly. The cold air being supplied uniformly at its base, must give an even temperature.

Continuous Fire

When the fire is once made there is no necessity for its going out until allowed to do so. With proper attention in replenishing the fuel and shaking down the ashes in the morning and evening, the fire will continue to burn and give good heat as long as required.

Directions for Using

Kindling Fire.—Close the Cold Air Damper in Smoke Pipe, and the Slide in Feed Door. Give the fire draft through the Ash Pit Door. Be sure to have the slide in the Cold Air Box open.

Keeping Fire.—When fairly started, open Damper in Smoke Pipe according to draft, and regulate by Slide in Ash Pit Door. Open the Slide in Feed Door to burn the gases, and leave it partly or entirely open, day and night, according to the draft.

Dumping Grate.—With all other Furnaces directions are given for dumping, but with the "Harris" this is unnecessary, as clinker, stag and ashes can be removed with poker, and thus a great annoyance is avoided.

Do not Shake Grate. Clean with Poker, and Save Fuel.

Water.—Be sure to have the Water Tank, if used, constantly supplied with water to insure a pure atmosphere.

Cold Air Box.—Should be partly or entirely open, according to the wind and weather.

Fire Pot.-Should be kept full of coal.

Buy a Furnace of Large Capacity

The first cost will be more than satisfactory from the economy and healthy temperature obtained.

It will be more efficient with the same amount of coal than a smaller Furnace. One a little too small for the work expected from it must be driven beyond its capacity, getting the air too hot and dry, and making unnecessary expense in repairs. With a large Furnace a more uniform temperature is obtained, less attention is required, and the fuel is not consumed so rapidly or so much in quantity, as the fire is not driven to an undue extent.

Ventilation

Every building warmed by a Furnace should be well ventilated, to obtain which there must be some outlet for the cold air, so that it may be replaced by that from the hot air pipes. To assist in this, ventilators should be placed near the base and leading to the chimney flue. In dwellings a fire-place is a sufficient ventilator for a room.

By giving the proper attention to this, pure air will be secured in the rooms, and the Furnace will be materially assisted in its work.

Cold Air Supply and Draft

In heating Churches, Public Halls and Stores, it is economical, and (unless there are circumstances to prevent) we advise that Furnace be supplied with cold air from inside of building. In dwellings and stores there should be a cold air box leading from a window, as vegetables and other things in the cellar will affect the air. The Portable, to avoid any dust or unwholesome air in the cellar, can be set on an iron rim or a brick foundation, and obtain a supply of air by a cold air box, as in the Stationary.

For Churches, Public Halls, Etc.

In arranging for heating Churches, Public Halls, and other large buildings, care should be taken to put in Furnaces of large size, for which our No. 11's are particularly well adapted. In them fire can be kept continually, regulating for light heat when the building is not being used. This plan will prove to be the most economical, as a certain amount of heat can be obtained with less fuel from a Furnace that is a little too large than from one a little too small. Keep a small fire to have the walls warm at all times, as, if the fire is allowed to go out, the walls become chilled through, and when the building is to be occupied it requires a heavy fire to be built and the Furnace driven in an injurious manner to obtain a comfortable temperature. When the building or room is not occupied, by means of a cold air box taken from a register in the floor, the same air may be warmed over and over again, until the room is to be used, and then shut off the supply at the register in the floor and open the cold air box from the This will commend itself at once as economical. Careful provision should be made for ventilation, so that when the fire is started the cold air within may be displaced by the warmer air and pass off. To accomplish this, ventilators should be placed at the base of the room. Warm air will not enter a room unless there is an outlet for the cold.

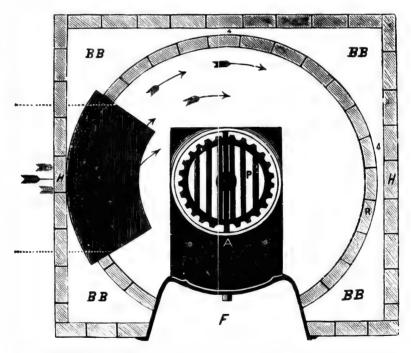
Guarantee

These are our claims and the practical working substantiates them, as per testimonials.

With proper care in locating and setting, and reasonable attention in using, we guarantee the Gurneys' Harris Furnaces to perform as claimed.

Brick-Work and Setting

Erection.—On a solid and level foundation place the Ash Pit or Base (A), into which is fitten the Grate (P), on the Base the Fire Pot, on the Fire Pot the Dome, on the arms of Dome the Expansion Rings, into the Expansion Rings and on the Dome the Radiator. Fill the Cup Joints between the Fire Pot and Dome, also the Expansion Rings between arms of Dome and Radiator, with fine sand. Then place the Front in position, pack with fire clay or plaster of Paris the connections around the Shoot and Base, taking special care that these joints are perfectly tight, and attach the Door Frames.



Brick-work.—Inner wall should be 4in, thick and circular, as shown in cut, with an opening at bottom, which may be on either side of Furnace, through which cold air from duct is admitted, the cold air duct being covered with an iron plate (also shown in cut). In starting inner wall arrange for a space of 1 to 1½ inches around the Radiator between it and this wall.

Outer Wall.—From the front (F) on each side run out a 4in. wall (H) sufficiently far to enclose the Furnace in a square, allowing a 4in. space at the three nearest points to the inner wall, leaving an opening at bottom for cold air duct, corresponding to opening in inner wall.

Build up both walls to a level with the top of the Radiator; arrange the Hot Air Pipes, with upper sides on a line; continue the walls to enclose these pipes; lay on covering bars, over which make a covering of sheet iron, and bed down with two courses of brick and mortar and thoroughly plaster top.

In the diagram, **B B** represents dead air space, and dotted lines represent cold air duct, and the arrows show the direction of supply air.

The Man Hole Door may be placed at any one of the three intersections of the inner and outer walls.

The Smoke Pipe may be taken out at any point to suit location of the chimney. In passing between the two walls it should be encased in masonry.

Size of Pipes and Registers

Nothing definite can be said as to the size of pipes and registers to be used in conducting the heat from the Furnace, as houses and rooms of different dimensions have different requirements.

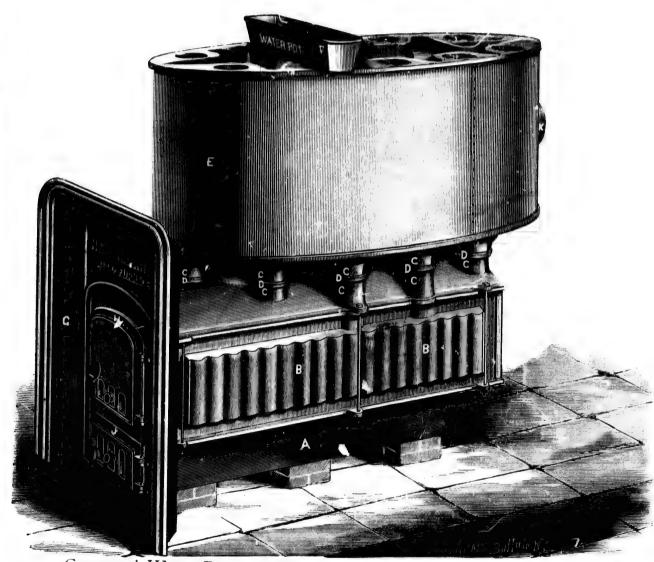
We would recommend that the pipes be sufficiently large to do away with the irriction caused by attempting to drive hot air through small pipes. The Furnace will heat easily according as the registers and pipes are more or less direct.



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GURNEYS' WOOD BURNING FURNACE. Two Sizes. Nos. 13 and 14.

Gurneys' "New Harris" Wood Burner

Two Sizes

No. 13, Portable or Stationary—Length of Fire Box, 4 feet, 6 inches. No. 14, Stationary only

The Portable are to be encased in Galvanized Iron, and the Stationary are to be set in brick-work.

DESCRIPTION

The principle is the same as in the Coal Burners—the construction and form are somewhat different.

The Ash Pit (A) is made heavy of cast iron. It is deep and full size of Furnace. Ashes from Fire Chamber above drop into this and can be removed at convenience.

The Fire Chamber (B) is very heavy, made of cast iron and fluted sides and back to allow for contraction and expansion. The top is constructed in same form as Dome in Coal Burner, and extends up into Radiator. Through small openings on each side and at base of Top the products of combustion pass into Radiator. It is provided with Grate Bars upon which fuel is burned, which insures a free draft under and through fuel.

The Hollow Arms (C) connect Fire Chamber (B) with Radiator (E).

The Expansion Rings (D D) are the same as in the Stationary Coal Burner. The Radiator (E)—see next page—is of oblong form, with top and bottom of cast iron and sides of heavy wrought iron, and entirely covers the Fire Chamber. Heavy wrought iron pipes (L L), of large diameter, connect the top and bottom, through which the air passes. The bottom plate, as shown in the cut, is much higher at its centre than at its lower outer rim, so that any temporary lodgment of dirt must run back into the Γire Chamber, making the Furnace a self-cleaner and durable. The very extensive radiating surface can readily be appreciated.

The Water Tank (F) is on top of Furnace—if used it should be kept full, or sediment from the water will burn and an unpleasant smell will be emitted through Registers.

The Front (G) supports the doors. For the Portable it is adjustable to Galvanized Iron, with which they are encased, and for the Stationary it is made to receive the Brick-work.

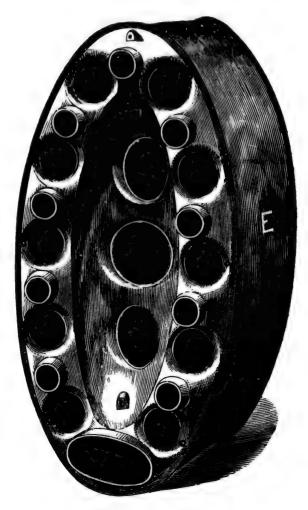
The Feed Door (H), through which fuel is supplied, is of large capacity to admit large and rough wood.

The Ash Pit (J)—Through it the ashes are removed, and by its slide draft is is given to the fire.

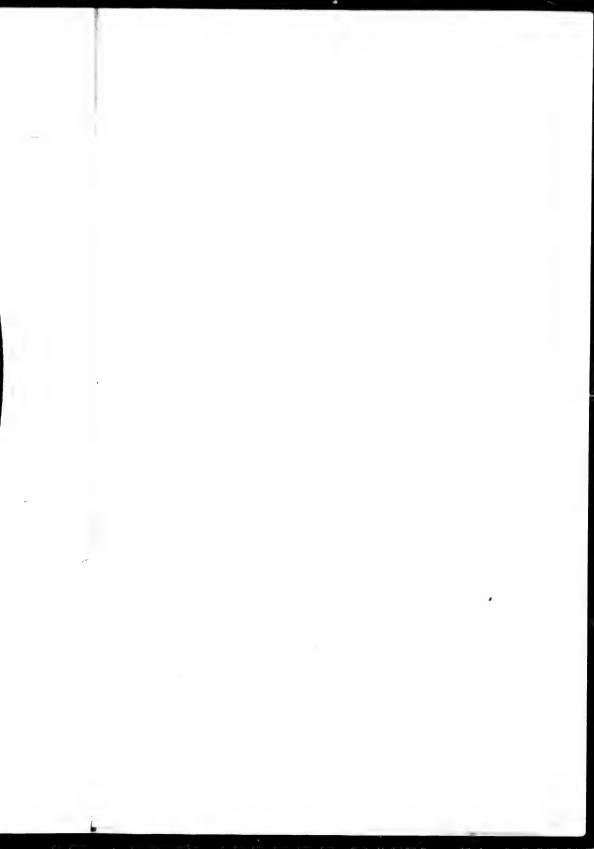
The Pipe Collar (K) is at back of Radiator, and is proper size for smoke-pipe. A damper is supplied for smoke pipe.

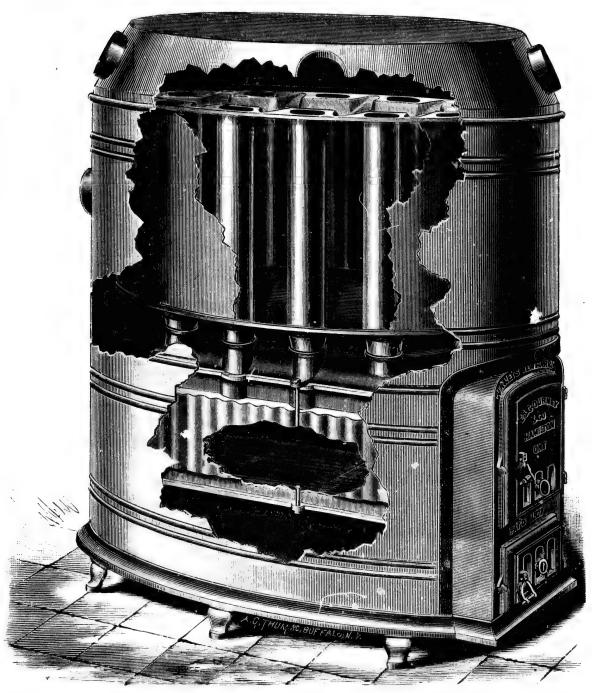


and 14.



The Radiator





Portable Furnace. One Size. No. 13.

Dimensions

				HEIGHT	r	WIDT	1	LENGTH
No.	13,	without	casings or brick-work	5 ft., 5 1/2	in.	2 ft., 5	in.	6 ft.
н	14,	11	brick-work	5 ft., 8	in.	2 ft., 9	in.	6 ft., 7 in.

The brick-work will require one foot additional in height and 18 inches on each side and rear.

The galvanized iron casings will require eight inches additional in height.

Heating Capacity.—No. 13 will heat 40,000 cubic feet of space.

No. 14 11 70,000 11 11

Brick Setting

The Wood Burners must always rest upon a good foundation. From the Stationary Front build a 4in, wall around the Furnace, leaving a space of 6 inches outside the Radiator, extending it up to a level with the top of the Radiator. This inside wall should rest upon small brick piers, 10 inches in height, with a 4in, space between each. From the front on each side extend out another 4in, wall, making right angles so as to encompass the inner wall and allow for a 4in, space at their three nearest points of intersection. Then proceed as in Stationary Coal Burner. (See Page 12).

Directions

Kindle fire as in any stove, opening Damper in Smoke Pipe and Slides in Front Door.

Keep fire when fairly started; close Damper in Smoke Pipe and Slides in Front Door.

Cold Air Box should be partly or entirely open, according to wind and weather.

Our New Harris Wood Furnaces

Are an improvement upon any Wood Furnace yet offered. They have been placed in many public buildings and private residences throughout the country, and we have numerous flattering testimonials as to their capacity, freedom from gas or dust, economy and durability.

Improved Slide Centre Round Registers

For Floor



Size of Openings	White or Black Japanned	Gold Bronzed	Nickel Plated
7 inch	\$1 50	\$2 00	\$3 50
8 11	1 8o	2 25	2 80
9 11	2 00	2 55	4 35
I2 11	3 30	4 00	5 95
14 "	4 50	5 30	7 25
18 "	7 50	8 30	10 60
24 "	12 00	13 50	17 00

Register Border Frames

Round-For Floor

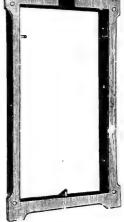
	Blac White Ja		old Niel nzed Plat	
7 inc	eh \$0	85 \$1	05 \$2	90
8 11	I	00 1	20 3	05
9 11	I	10 1	35 3	35
I 2 "	1	55 I	90 4	15
14 11	I	95 2	35 4	70
18 11	3	25 3	80 6	60
24 "	5	50 6	50 11	00

Hot Air Registers

Convex Side Wall







FRAME FOR CONVEX SIDE WALL

Outside Dimensions. Order from this Column	Outside Dimensions of Iron Frame	Black or White Japanned	Gold, Silver, or Copper Bronzed
8×12	6 × 10	\$3 75	\$4 50
10×14	8 × 12	4 10	5 00
11×16	9 × 14	5 50	6 85
12×18	10 × 16	6 00	7 00

We manufacture for the above a Cast Iron Box Frame for packing, which renders Register when set fire proof, and which is calculated to be finished same as wood work. The following are the sizes and prices:

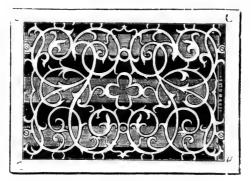
Size of Register	Outside Dimensions of Flange	
intended for	on which tin box fits	PRICE
8×12	6 × 10	\$1 05
10 × 14	8 × 12	I 20
11 × 16	$9\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$	1 50
12×18	9¾ × 16	2 00

Convex Register Fronts

			W	hite	or E	Black	Ja	panr	ed		PR	ICE
8 × 12											\$1	70
10×14			,								2	00
11×16											3	15
12×18											3	50

Improved Vertical Wheel Registers

Square-For Floor

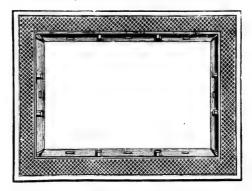


Size of Opening	Black or White Japanned	Gold Bronze	Nickel Plated
7 × 10	\$2 30	\$2 90	\$4 50
8 × 12	2 80	3 45	5 20
8×18	4 20	5 00	6 95
9×14	3 60	4 35	6 20
10×14	4 00	4 80	6 65
10 × 16	4 50	5 30	7 25
12 × 19	6 00	6 90	9 10
12 × 24	7 50	8 50	11 00
14×22	8 oo	9 00	12 25
20 × 26	13 50	15 50	22 25

Register Border Frames

Square-For Floor

For Improved Vertical Wheel Registers



	Black or White Japanned	Gold Bronzed	Nickel Plated
7 × 10	\$1 10	\$1 30	\$3 40
8 × 12	I 25	1 50	3 60
8×18	1 65	2 00	4 40
9×14	I 40	1 75	3 90
10 × 14	1 55	1 95	4 15
10 × 16	1 65	2 12	4 35
12×19	2 30	2 75	5 45
12×24	2 75	3 25	6 85
14×22	3 00	3 50	7 25
20 × 26	5 45	6 25	14 25

Round Wall Ventilators

For Cords

Size of Opening 6 inch									Japa	r White nned 40	Gold, Silver, or Copper Bronzed \$1 50		
7 "									1	60	17	5	
8 "									1	90	2 0	0	
9 11									2	12	2 2	5	

Register Faces

Black or White Japanned

							PRICE
7 × 10							\$0 75
8×12							I 00
8×18							1 75
9 × 14							1 50
10 × 14							1 75
10×16							2 00
12×19							2 50
12×24							3 00
14×22							3 10
20 × 26							6 00
6 inch							0 50
7 "							0 60
8 11							o 6 5
9 11							0 75
I 2 "							1 20
14 11							1 65
18 "							2 75
24 "							5 00

Extra Heavy Register Faces

For Churches, Stores, Etc.

							LUICE
27 × 27 .							\$9 00
Border f	or same						7 00
30 ir.ch Rour	nd .						10 00
Border f	or same						8 00

Dimensions of Registers and Ventilators

Showin, Space Occupied, Opening Required, and Data from which Measures of Tin Boxes may be taken

Tin Boxes should be a trifle larger than measures here given, and, according to size, from one to three inches deeper than those given for Registers open. For very shallow flues the new Register adapted to the purpose is recommended.

SLIDE CENTRE-ROUND							
SIZE Opening to as given admit body of on list Register		Extreme Dimensions of Register Face	DEPTH OF REGISTER Closed Open		Opening to admit iron border		
6 inch 7 " 8 " 9 " 12 " 14 " 18 "	6 inch 7 " 8½ " 9 " 12½ " 14 " 18 "	7¼ inch 8¾ " 9¾ " 10¾ " 13¾ " 15¾ "	1 3/8 1 7/8 2 2 1/4 2 3/8 3 3/8	3½ 3 3¾8 3½3 3¾4 4¾8 5	9½inch 10¾ " 12¼ " 13², " 16¾ " 19½ " 23½ "		
24 11	24 1/2 11	261/2 11	43/4	61/2	32 11		
VERTICAL WHEEL, SQUARE—FOR FLOOR							
Size as given on list	Opening to admit body of Register	Extreme Dimensions of Register Face	DEPT REGIS	STER	Opening to admit iron border		
7 × 10 8 × 12 8 × 18 9 × 14 10 × 14 10 × 16 12 × 19 12 × 24 14 × 22 20 × 26	10 \(\frac{14}{8} \times 14 \) 10 \(\times 16 \) 12 \(\frac{1}{8} \times 19 \) 14 \\ 12 \(\times 24 \)	834 × 1134 934 × 1378 934 × 1912 11 × 16 12 × 18 1438 × 21 1378 × 2534 1612 × 2438 1226 × 2878	2 2 2 2 1/4 23/8 23/8 23/4 23/4 23/4 35/8	2 ³ / ₄ 3 3 ³ / ₈ 3 ⁵ / ₈ 3 ⁵ / ₈ 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 5 ⁵ / ₈	117% × 147% 13 × 1634 13 × 2234 1418 × 1934 1558 × 1938 1558 × 2114 1714 × 2914 2014 × 2734 26 × 2934		

REFERENCES

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Methodist Episcopal Church "	C. J. Williams
Simcoe St. Methodist Church.	Geo. Heilig
First Methodist Church "	H. Burkholder
Baptist Church, James St "	Thos. Young
Centenary Church "	Wm. McLennan
Congregational Church "	A. Harvey & Co "
Hannah St. Methodist Church "	Jas. Simpson
Wesleyan Ladies' College	E. VanAllan
Central School "	W. G. Reid
Cannon St. School "	Jas. Watson
Victoria School "	W. J. Field "
Maple St. School "	Hon. Jas. Turner "
Grand Opera House "	C. W. Meakins
Masonic Hall "	Donald Smith
Ancient Order Foresters' Hall.	John Moodie & Son "
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Morgan Bros "	John W. Murton "
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Pratt & Watkins	Warren H. Holton
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